

NOTES ON THE TOPIC, "WHAT'S NEEDED: BUILDING THE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS"—U.N.ECOSOC, NEW YORK, 4-5 DECEMBER, 2014 BY AMB. LAZAROUS KAPAMBWE.

1. In the case of the African Union, we have adopted continental policy frameworks that create a common vision of the future for Africa's development. The principal one of these is Agenda 2063, which is due to be formally launched by African Heads of State and Government at the forthcoming AU summit to be held in January, 2015 in Addis Ababa.
2. Supporting Agenda 2063 are various sector-specific policy frameworks, among them the Programme for Infrastructure Development for Africa (PIDA); the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP); Africa's Industrialisation Strategy; and, in the context of today's discussion, the Common African Position (CAP) on the post-2015 development agenda, and a host of others.
3. The CAP derives from Agenda 2063 and sets out Africa's views on the priorities for the post-2015 development agenda, as well as the sustainable development goals (SDGs).
4. While, therefore, at a policy level we do have these common policy frameworks, our challenge is alignment between the continental, the sub-regional and the national policy frameworks of our Member States. We are mindful, in this regard, that there is a greater sense of ownership by citizens for national frameworks than for the sub-regional, let alone continental frameworks and ownership is critical for the success of implementation. In designing both the Agenda 2063 and the CAP on the post-2015, the AU undertook consultations across Africa with the different formations of the citizenry. In this way we hoped to enhance the sense of ownership of the programmes.
5. In light of the foregoing, Africa and Africans will feel a sense of ownership of the global frameworks (i.e. the post-2015 agenda or

SDGs) to the degree that these frameworks will reflect Africa's views as contained in Agenda 2063 and the CAP on the post-2015. The more our citizens can see or hear themselves in the global frameworks the more relevant these frameworks will be and the higher the chance of implementation.

6. Africa has many unaddressed issues with a number of global frameworks, including the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Almaty Programme of Action on Landlocked Developing Countries, the Mauritius Strategy on Small Island Developing States, Financing of Africa's Development Needs, the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Istanbul Programme of Action on Least Developed Countries, ect. How do we assure Africa and Africans that the commitments made under the post-2015 and SDGs will not suffer the same fate as these other global frameworks?
7. In our view, existing global frameworks provide the conducive external environment for the success of the post-2015 and SDGs. If outstanding issues of these global frameworks are not concluded it will, at best, be very difficult to implement or achieve much success from the post-2015 and SDGs.
8. It is also critical, in the light of experience with MDGs, that the post-2015 and SDGs be equipped with effective monitoring, evaluation and accountability mechanisms. Commitments made must be commitments honoured.
9. We must ensure that the institutional structures and bureaucracies that we establish as delivery vehicles for the post-2015 and SDGs are fit for purpose, flexible and efficient. Bigger is not necessarily better, particularly in these times when we can make use of ICT. At the same time, however, these structures should not just be virtual offices that function exclusively by remote control.
10. Finally, while the institutional structure will have the

responsibility to ensure policy coordination at a technical level, there is also need to have a global platform for review and dialogue on policy. This is a role that ECOSOC can play.

I thank you.

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